

# THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

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BLOOMFIELD, NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER 22, 1883.

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## THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

### LOCAL NEWS AND HOME READING.

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Office: Over the Post Office.

OFFICE HOURS: From 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

**Foreign.**—Irish conspirators on trial, and Gladstone guarded by police. —El Mahdi on the move westward; has a long arm and a short one; guess the Egyptians think either hand is heavy enough. —Admiral Courbet reported to have occupied Sontay, in Tonquin. —Poole hanged in Dublin. —Crown Prince visits the Pope. —Sir John Hayley Glover the new Governor of Newfoundland. —O'Donnell hanged on Monday at Newgate. —Trials at Cork going on. —Even Victor Hugo was induced to intercede for O'Donnell. —American wheat exported to Austria. —The Khedive threatens to abdicate; well that doesn't scare anybody; he had much better fight. —Sarah Bernhardt thrashes her old friend Marie Colombier. —Yodler, King of Annapolis. —Kerrigan, the informer, reported killed.

**Domestic.**—Bills in Congress to establish railroad commissioners as a government body. —New Jersey State Temperance Union met at Camden. —Trichinosis at Bloomfield, Ill.; more raw pork. —Sleeping car Toledo burned. —Five members of Ku-Klux-Klan confess, and are sentenced at Atlanta, Ga. —Fossil trucks of great merit (and of some new animals) found at Portland, Conn. —Seventeen still following up Di Censola. —Gordon found guilty of abduction of Addie Bressan. —Phoebe Paulin inquest in progress; and not coming to much. —Rose Keiser shoots herself in the Windsor Hotel in the rooms of a man who deserted her. —Navigation, at an end on the Hudson on Monday, 19th. —Prof. E. A. Sophocles, of Harvard, dead. —Congressional Club discuss Congregationalism in New York City. —Henry Ashland resigns from Northern Pacific. —Admiral Keiser forests under discussion. —Schooner Mary Ann Hurlbert lost with twenty men on Lake Superior. —Lane & Son, grain merchants, fail; \$400,000. —New bridge proposed over Mississippi at Chain of Rocks, Mo. —Our communists entertain some of their friends, who are here ostensibly to attend the Foreign Exhibition in Boston; that is the way we get about and make mischief with honest men's money; it is now the well recognized plan. —Two converted Jews were baptized. —War in passenger rates to the West. —Matthew Arnold's lecture on Emerson not enjoyed in Boston. —Standard Theatre in New York City burned; is any one in the conflagration business in the big cities? —Death from galled green peas reported; probably the water was greener than the peas.

WE PRESENT an unusually full number of THE CITIZEN to our readers. The contents of the paper are entirely original, and our Christmas story has been written for us by a lady well-known to readers of the New York Independent. We invite our friends to examine what we are doing, and to help us to increase the success and the circulation of THE CITIZEN. Even as it is, we are compelled to alter several articles until next week.

### ABOUT TOWN.

Howard Hardcastle is now on the sick list. We hope his experience may be slight and brief. —The Glen Ridge people wish to thank the gentlemen who clean the snow from their walks every morning. —Mr. Fred C. Mage who has been confined to the house for a few days with rheumatism is convalescing again. —Mr. Jules Magory has given up the laundry business, and is at present traveling salesman for a New York house. —Ten years ago a stage line running to Morris neighborhood from the depot was a paying business. Would it not be patronized well nowadays? —The new time-table, which appears in another column, is accepted as the most convenient and satisfactory schedule the company has ever issued. —A pleasant surprise birthday party, given to Mrs. H. Beck on Tuesday afternoon evening, at her residence on Broad Street. —A lamp exploded in a house on Highland Avenue, near Watessing, and caused a slight fire on Monday night, but was put out without the assistance of the fire department. —Mr. R. N. Dodd is using the lower part of his new stable for the horses. The upper room is as yet uncompleted. The building is a great improvement to the old entrance to our town. —Park M. E. Church Infant Class indulged in a "fan drill" this week, but being prevented by the weather will give it up until next week. —Misses Corby and Lowrie are the managers. —A Christmas ball will be given by W. S. Pearson Post No. 58, G. A. R., on Christmas Eve in Saab's Assembly Rooms. The proceeds will be for the new Drum Corps, lately organized by members of the Post. —On Wednesday evening of next week the regular meeting of the Young People's Literary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the new chapel. The exercises of the evening will be more extensive than in the past. The music, readings and recitations for the evening have been carefully selected. An interesting debate is being prepared. The subject will be "Prohibition pro et con."

The regular communication of

Bloomfield Lodge No. 40, F. A. M., was held on Tuesday evening, when the election of officers took place and resulted as follows: Chas. M. Squires, M. W.; Thos. E. Hayes, S. W.; Robt. B. Harris, J. W.; Wm. Cadmus, Treas.; Geo. W. Cadmus, Secy.; J. Banks, Reford, P. M.; S. D. Moses, Davis, J. D.; J. T. Griffith, Tyler. The lodge was called off until the third Tuesday in January, when the subordinate officers will be appointed and installed.

The members and friends of the Baptist Literary Society were entertained on Monday evening, in a very agreeable and profitable way, by Rev. Adam Chambers, of Roselle, N. J., with his illustrated lecture on "Bunyan's Pilgrims Progress." The illustrations comprised twenty-four oil paintings, five by six feet in size, which are the work of the speaker. The description was very clear and touching. The designs were true to the subject, and the conception of Bunyan's meaning, admirable.

**B. F. A. Items.** —There will be three or more resignations in the Truck Company at their January meeting. Now is the time to join!

The Hose Company met last evening to take action on the question of uniforms. We are unable to state whether anything definite was done or not.

The Rev. Wm. Lowrie's discourse to the members of Essex One on Sunday, Dec. 9th, was highly appreciated, not only by Essex, but by the large congregation.

Messrs. Geo. H. Sherman and E. M. Joffrey have been elected members of Essex One, to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Hanley and Sablin.

We regret that the incendiaries (supposed to have been boys), who attempted to fire Mr. Meeker's house on Hillside Avenue, have not yet been captured. The Town Committee and the B. F. A., have, however, been at work, and such things should be nipped in the bud.

As yet we have to hear a word of complaint against the striking of the 9 o'clock alarm. In fact many words of praise have greeted us, and now it is no unusual sight to see the watches come out and compare the time, while with our present facilities it is a hard matter to keep "to the second." Yet we try to do so, but must ask our friends to be lenient; and when our new tower is up the B. F. A. fire will be the standard time for Bloomfield.

Your correspondent was somewhat severe on the new Hose Company in last week's issue. He was evidently misinformed. Out of about twenty applicants three only were rejected—a pretty fair average, there it only takes three black balls to reject. The three who were rejected should not consider it any disgrace, as it is more than likely that personal feeling, rather than sound judgment, caused the black balls. At least two of the rejected parties will come up for action in the Truck Company, and will undoubtedly be elected, as they are known to be good firemen.

The newly organized Hose Company met on Saturday evening last to receive the hose carriage, but the carriage was not forthcoming, owing to some legal technicality. The Company adjourned with the understanding that they should meet again Wednesday evening, at the Town Committee room, to hear what action the Committee might take in the matter. There being no quorum of the Town Committee nothing was accomplished. There will be another meeting next Wednesday evening. The Town Committee has delivered about 300 feet of hose to the Company.

### RECEPTION TO GEN. ARMSTRONG AND MR. FRISSELL.

On Monday afternoon, from four o'clock until seven, a reception was given by Judge Dodd at his residence, for the purpose of introducing to the acquaintance of the State Normal School of Tuskegee, the Rev. Friswell, of Hampton, Va. Invitations had been given to a large number of Newark gentlemen as well as to some from Orange and Montclair, and to many in Bloomfield, and about one hundred and fifty were present during the afternoon. Among the gentlemen from Newark were Revs. Drs. Stearns, Wilson and Findley, Chancellor Ryan, Judge Deane, Ex-Governor Ward, Ex-Congressman Halsey and Peddie, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. A. Q. Keasey, Thos. T. Kinney, Esq., Dr. S. B. Hunt, of the Advertiser, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Dr. Edgar Holden, Theo. Macknet, Esq., and a large number of others.

Among the Bloomfield gentlemen present were Revs. Mr. Ballantine, Rev. Mr. Duffield, Rev. Dr. Coe, Rev. Dr. Knox, Rev. Dr. Farrington, Rev. Dr. Stubbart, Rev. Dr. Lowrie, besides many laymen. The quartette of Hampton Singers were present and sang several of the slave songs with great effect. They were introduced to many of the guests, as was also Mr. Washington, of Tuskegee, by their accounts of their plans and hopes for the elevation of their brethren were very interesting.

Refreshments were furnished in great abundance under the charge of Allen, of Newark. The occasion was one of real enjoyment and sociability, and greatly increased the interest felt in the meeting which was held in the First Church in the evening, a full account of which we have printed elsewhere.

### NEW JERSEY STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting will be held in the High School building, corner Washington and Linden Streets, Newark, N. J., Wednesday and Thursday, December 26th and 27th, 1883.

### PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, P. M. 2:00—Opening Exercises. 2:15—Address of Welcome, George W. Swain, Esq., President Board of Education, Newark. 3:00—Dr. S. B. Hunt, of the Advertiser, 2:40—President's Address. 3:00—"Tonic Sol-Fa System." Prof. T. F. Seward, Orange. 4:15—Miscellaneous Business. 8:00—Address: "The Teacher a Determining Power in the Child's Life." President Merrill E. Gates, Rutgers College.

Thursday, A. M. 9:00—Opening Exercises. 9:15—"Geography and History." Prof. Robert F. Y. Pierce, Flemington. 10:00—Paper: "Technical and Art Education as a Means to Mind Culture." Prof. Felix Adler, New York. 11:00—Paper: "National Aid to Educa-

tion." Hon. E. A. Apgar, State Superintendent. Thursday, P. M. 2:00—Report of Committee on "Congressional District Normal Schools." 3:20—Reports of Committees. 3:45—Election of Officers. 4:00—Adjournment.

RANDALL SPAULDING, Pres. Montclair. A. B. GULLBORD, Sec. Town of Union.

### THE HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The meeting called in the interest of the Hampton Institute was held in the First Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, and was fairly attended by an audience representing the various churches in the village. Upon the platform were Revs. Duffield, Lowrie and Ballantine, and Gen. Armstrong, superintendent of Hampton Institute, and Rev. H. B. Friswell, its chaplain.

The exercises were opened with singing by a quartette of colored graduates, who sang a number of plantation songs, full of the religious feeling and the plaintive melody of the old plantation days. They were called upon at frequent intervals in the exercises, and were greeted with hearty applause from the audience.

After prayer by the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, M. Wm. H. Duggs, a negro graduate of Hampton, made the opening address. He said: "The capacity of the negro for education is no longer questioned, nor is there any doubt as to his desire for learning. The question now is, 'How shall he get the schools?' We come not to beg for food, money or clothing, but for an education by which we may be able to take care of ourselves. In Gloucester, Virginia, Wm. B. Weaver, a graduate a few years ago, started with a log school-house, with plenty of cracks for air and without blackboards or benches. He now has a two-story frame building, which is the best graded school in Gloucester County, with an average attendance of ninety pupils. He has also established a reading-room, with an abundance of papers and magazines, and a Christian Association, as an auxiliary to his work. Here he is preparing students for Hampton. Nor is he an exception. Four-fifths of the students of Hampton are doing the same. While we have much encouragement, we have also obstacles placed in our way even by our people. In getting up a Christian school, I thought it best to introduce some of the Moody and Sankey songs. The negroes threatened to withdraw their children. Under the circumstances I thought it best to substitute some of the old plantation songs. The entertainment was a success. Later on my work I began to use the Moody and Sankey hymns, and now find no objection to them. So we must lead them along gradually. Now is the opportunity to grant the blessings of education to the negro. The Indian has been averse to education for four hundred years; the negro has always thirsted for it. We are the wards of the nation. Shall we continue in darkness or will you help us to be men among men?"

The Chairman, Mr. Ballantine, then introduced as the next speaker an Indian graduate, whose name when translated means "Bush Otter." He said: "We used to think an Indian's ways were best; we now see there is no use of the game, the hunt, and the horrid sports of our people. The Indians are going to succeed in their studies. We will try to do well ourselves, and then go to our people to try to raise them up. The people of the United States are trying their best to help us; therefore, we must work to help ourselves. When I asked the chief sitting Bull to allow some of us to come to the school, he said, 'I am willing, but you must have some of our children; you must try to teach them everything which the whites know, so that when they come back they may know how to build up a city for themselves.' After singing by the quartette, Mr. Booker T. Washington, graduate and principal of the State Normal School of Alabama, was introduced. He said: "Twelve years ago, in the town of Tuskegee, where the State Normal School now stands, our teachers were driven away by the people. Two years ago the town of Tuskegee offered and had passed a bill appropriating \$2,000 to pay salaries to those who were engaged in the school in training colored teachers. Since then \$10,000 more has been added as the gift of the town to our work. Ever since its opening the whites of Tuskegee have been its warmest friends. When the school wished to start a brickyard, one gentleman furnished the tools as his gift to the work of the school. Any movement for the elevation of the colored people has had the co-operation of the whites. They control the legislatures and the courts, and their influence is supreme. The best thing to do with the civil rights of the negro is to let them alone and they will take care of themselves. The whites are ready to favor any members of the colored race who show ability and energy. A colored man has gained a knowledge of medicine after a six days' examination in which he was successful, was even called for consultation with white physicians. The same man made application for admission to a medical school in New York and was refused on account of his color. He, however, entered a school in Michigan, and is now practicing in the South." (Other examples were given, showing that where negroes have succeeded as farmers, storekeepers or brick-makers, the whites are not only willing to trade with them, but are anxious to learn the secret of their success.)

The morals of these people are slowly improving. Any work looking to the permanent prosperity of the colored people must have for their aim the work of teaching them to live peaceably with their white neighbors.

School-houses are needed. Comfortable houses must replace the log huts which they now have. Many of the teachers, too, are not properly prepared for their work, lacking even primary instruction. "In our Normal School we keep three points in view: (1) To give them the best manual training; (2) to provide labor of value to the school, and such as will be of use to the pupils; (3) to teach the dignity of labor.

"In our work at Tuskegee we have made it a point to ask for nothing that we could procure for ourselves. The young men have made much of their own furniture, and are now building a stable. The young women do the baking, the washing and ironing. The State furnishes tuition; we ask outside help only for buildings. A new building is needed, to cost about \$10,000. For this the students

have made two kilns of brick. They now ask for money to put them up. One great point of encouragement is that when the students are given a chance they work for themselves." The Rev. H. B. Friswell spoke of the general work of the Institute, as shown by the schools established by its graduates in various parts of the South. Almost the last speech made by President Garfield was at the Bethesda Chapel at Hampton. As he looked out of the window over a field where 6,000 Union soldiers lay dead, he told them what these had done for the colored men, and what they must do for themselves. His remarks were condensed into three words: "Labor must be." We teach our students to work. The farm, the factory, the school-room, teach the same lesson that labor must be. The general reputation of our graduates is good. When in Southampton County, Virginia, I stayed with the County Treasurer, who has seen much of the negroes, and who paid the salaries of the teachers. I asked him of fifteen young women, graduates of Hampton, if he could tell me of their morals. He said that there was but one of them of whom anything was said that was wrong. Coming from a Southern man, whose sympathies were against the colored race, this was strong testimony in their favor.

In many parts of the South, where it is not thought advisable to start churches, Christian Associations are formed with good results. I rejoice in what God has done the past year. The senior class this past year is Christian to a man. Every man on the Sabbath goes to church, and he was among the first to enlist. When it was decided to employ the negroes as soldiers, he became colonel of the first colored regiment raised in Connecticut. After the war he went to work manfully to plant this Hampton school, which has proved of signal benefit to the colored race. He said: "In the year 1875 several hundred Indians were captured by Gen. Sherman while raiding over the border lines of Texas and Mexico, and of these sixty or seventy were sent to St. Augustine. There they were placed under the control of Captain Platt, who exercised his discretion in his treatment of them. This man, in spite of the fact that he had received only eighteen months of school training, has proved to be one of the most remarkable educators in the country. He is a veritable man-tamer. For three years he devoted himself to teaching them the rudiments of education, with such success that when, in 1878, General Hancock offered to them the liberty of returning home, twenty-two preferred to remain that they might further their studies. Seventeen of these Indians came to Hampton, four going to an Episcopal school in New York State. The change which had been wrought in these men in three years was wonderful. They were murderers, every one of them. They had been brought up as savages, yet were tamed by the work of Captain Pratt. After some hesitation we took them. These died in the faith, the rest have done well. Captain Pratt now has four hundred Indians at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. We have one hundred and twenty Indians and four hundred and fifty negroes. We give you here but a small part of our work. We challenge you to look at it for yourselves. Many have gone home, but not one of them has gone back to barbarism."

We teach them to work. We have carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, engineers and many other trades, and the work will bear comparison with the best work done by men elsewhere. Indeed, our supplies are passed by the Government inspector in New York and sent out to the Indian country among their other goods. The Indians are quick to learn, though slow to execute. They are as capable as many of their defenders were at the same age. We are not proving a new thing. The Cherokees and others have learned to work, and are living in comfortable houses. Barbarism is abandoned, and they live at peace with their neighbors. There is hope for this people.

Three hundred years ago slavery was introduced into Virginia. Near the spot where the first negro was landed now stands the Hampton Institute, with six hundred students, representing seventeen States and Territories. On this spot, also, the first slaves were liberated by General Butler in the late war. We aim to give a threefold education—of the head, the heart and the hand. We give it not only to those who come to the school, but that they may carry it to their people. This is our opportunity to redeem this race. The war cleared the way for this great work. God was in the artillery at Gettysburg, as truly as in the thunder of Sinai. As to methods, we teach them to work as well as to study. Upon an average they work two days and study four each week. There are three advanced classes, the junior, middle and senior. We do not teach classics. We have also an elementary course of instruction, where one hundred and fifty men and women are engaged in preparatory studies. Five hundred and seventeen students have been graduated, and ninety of them are doing a noble work. By scores and by hundreds our graduates are laboring in the harvest fields of the South. Our school at Hampton is overcrowded. There are seventy more than we can seat at the table. We have received \$60,000 in five years from outside sources for the erection of buildings. This is not a government school. The government pays only a small sum for the education of Indian pupils. It is also undenominational, there being seventeen trustees, of whom no church has a majority. We are also interested in the work at Tuskegee, and desire both to advance together. Out of nine teachers at the latter school seven are graduates of Hampton."

Gen. Armstrong, who made the final speech of the evening, is the originator of the Hampton school, and its principal from the beginning. He is a son of a foreign missionary, and was born in the Sandwich Islands. When the war broke out he was among the first to enlist. When it was decided to employ the negroes as soldiers, he became colonel of the first colored regiment raised in Connecticut. After the war he went to work manfully to plant this Hampton school, which has proved of signal benefit to the colored race. He said: "In the year 1875 several hundred Indians were captured by Gen. Sherman while raiding over the border lines of Texas and Mexico, and of these sixty or seventy were sent to St. Augustine. There they were placed under the control of Captain Platt, who exercised his discretion in his treatment of them. This man, in spite of the fact that he had received only eighteen months of school training, has proved to be one of the most remarkable educators in the country. He is a veritable man-tamer. For three years he devoted himself to teaching them the rudiments of education, with such success that when, in 1878, General Hancock offered to them the liberty of returning home, twenty-two preferred to remain that they might further their studies. Seventeen of these Indians came to Hampton, four going to an Episcopal school in New York State. The change which had been wrought in these men in three years was wonderful. They were murderers, every one of them. They had been brought up as savages, yet were tamed by the work of Captain Pratt. After some hesitation we took them. These died in the faith, the rest have done well. Captain Pratt now has four hundred Indians at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. We have one hundred and twenty Indians and four hundred and fifty negroes. We give you here but a small part of our work. We challenge you to look at it for yourselves. Many have gone home, but not one of them has gone back to barbarism."

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In many parts of the South, where it is not thought advisable to start churches, Christian Associations are formed with good results. I rejoice in what God has done the past year. The senior class this past year is Christian to a man. Every man on the Sabbath goes to church, and he was among the first to enlist. When it was decided to employ the negroes as soldiers, he became colonel of the first colored regiment raised in Connecticut. After the war he went to work manfully to plant this Hampton school, which has proved of signal benefit to the colored race. He said: "In the year 1875 several hundred Indians were captured by Gen. Sherman while raiding over the border lines of Texas and Mexico, and of these sixty or seventy were sent to St. Augustine. There they were placed under the control of Captain Platt, who exercised his discretion in his treatment of them. This man, in spite of the fact that he had received only eighteen months of school training, has proved to be one of the most remarkable educators in the country. He is a veritable man-tamer. For three years he devoted himself to teaching them the rudiments of education, with such success that when, in 1878, General Hancock offered to them the liberty of returning home, twenty-two preferred to remain that they might further their studies. Seventeen of these Indians came to Hampton, four going to an Episcopal school in New York State. The change which had been wrought in these men in three years was wonderful. They were murderers, every one of them. They had been brought up as savages, yet were tamed by the work of Captain Pratt. After some hesitation we took them. These died in the faith, the rest have done well. Captain Pratt now has four hundred Indians at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. We have one hundred and twenty Indians and four hundred and fifty negroes. We give you here but a small part of our work. We challenge you to look at it for yourselves. Many have gone home, but not one of them has gone back to barbarism."

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Three hundred years ago slavery was introduced into Virginia. Near the spot where the first negro was landed now stands the Hampton Institute, with six hundred students, representing seventeen States and Territories. On this spot, also, the first slaves were liberated by General Butler in the late war. We aim to give a threefold education—of the head, the heart and the hand. We give it not only to those who come to the school, but that they may carry it to their people. This is our opportunity to redeem this race. The war cleared the way for this great work. God was in the artillery at Gettysburg, as truly as in the thunder of Sinai. As to methods, we teach them to work as well as to study. Upon an average they work two days and study four each week. There are three advanced classes, the junior, middle and senior. We do not teach classics. We have also an elementary course of instruction, where one hundred and fifty men and women are engaged in preparatory studies. Five hundred and seventeen students have been graduated, and ninety of them are doing a noble work. By scores and by hundreds our graduates are laboring in the harvest fields of the South. Our school at Hampton is overcrowded. There are seventy more than we can seat at the table. We have received \$60,000 in five years from outside sources for the erection of buildings. This is not a government school. The government pays only a small sum for the education of Indian pupils. It is also undenominational, there being seventeen trustees, of whom no church has a majority. We are also interested in the work at Tuskegee, and desire both to advance together. Out of nine teachers at the latter school seven are graduates of Hampton."

Gen. Armstrong, who made the final speech of the evening, is the originator of the Hampton school, and its principal from the beginning. He is a son of a foreign missionary, and was born in the Sandwich Islands. When the war broke out he was among the first to enlist. When it was decided to employ the negroes as soldiers, he became colonel of the first colored regiment raised in Connecticut. After the war he went to work manfully to plant this Hampton school, which has proved of signal benefit to the colored race. He said: "In the year 1875 several hundred Indians were captured by Gen. Sherman while raiding over the border lines of Texas and Mexico, and of these sixty or seventy were sent to St. Augustine. There they were placed under the control of Captain Platt, who exercised his discretion in his treatment of them. This man, in spite of the fact that he had received only eighteen months of school training, has proved to be one of the most remarkable educators in the country. He is a veritable man-tamer. For three years he devoted himself to teaching them the rudiments of education, with such success that when, in 1878, General Hancock offered to them the liberty of returning home, twenty-two preferred to remain that they might further their studies. Seventeen of these Indians came to Hampton, four going to an Episcopal school in New York State. The change which had been wrought in these men in three years was wonderful. They were murderers, every one of them. They had been brought up as savages, yet were tamed by the work of Captain Pratt. After some hesitation we took them. These died in the faith, the rest have done well. Captain Pratt now has four hundred Indians at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. We have one hundred and twenty Indians and four hundred and fifty negroes. We give you here but a small part of our work. We challenge you to look at it for yourselves. Many have gone home, but not one of them has gone back to barbarism."

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